

10-19-1964

## Kabul Times (October 19, 1964, vol. 3, no. 189)

Bakhtar News Agency

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## THE WEATHER

Max. +19°C. Minimum +1°C.  
Sun sets today at 5:21 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:13 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear

—Forecast by Air Authority  
Yesterday's Temperatures

# KABUL TIMES

## NEWS STALLS

Hotel; Kabul Hotel; Shar-e-Naw near Park Cinema; Kabul International Airport.  
Kabul Times is available at:  
Khyber Restaurant; Spinnar

VOL. III, NO. 189

KABUL, MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1964. (MIZAN 27, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

## New Soviet Leaders Make "Good Beginning," Johnson Tells People On Television

WASHINGTON, October, 19, (Reuter).—

**P**RESIDENT Johnson said in a televised speech Sunday night that the new Soviet leaders had made a "good beginning" by assuring him that they intended to continue the search for peace.

The President, discussing the resignation of Khrushchov and the detonation of China's first nuclear device, appealed directly to Peking to join the partial nuclear test ban treaty negotiated by the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain in August 1963.

The President said he did not know exactly what happened to Nikita Khrushchov last Thursday but added: "we do know that he has been forced out of power by his former friends and colleagues."

Mr. Johnson accused Mr. Khrushchov of engaging in "dangerous adventure" at times but praised his overall record and judgment.

"He learned from mistakes and he was not blind to realities", he said in a special reference to the Cuban missile crisis in the Autumn of 1962.

He also told the American people that the new labour government in Britain had the confidence of the United States.

The Labour government, headed by Prime Minister Harold Wilson "is a party of freedom—of democracy and of good faith", he said in a televised address.

"Today it has the confidence of the British people. It also has ours."

President Johnson said: "in the last two years Mr. Khrushchov's government had shown itself aware of the need for sanity in the nuclear age."

The President noted Mr. Khrushchov's decision to sign the partial nuclear test ban treaty and to take other steps to ease international tensions and commented: "in these actions he demonstrated good sense and sober judgment."

"We do not think it was these actions that led to his removal", Mr. Johnson said. "Our intelligence estimate is that Khrushchov learned of the decision only when for him it was too late."

The President said that the upheaval in Moscow had four lessons for Americans:

First, the men in the Kremlin remained dedicated Communists and free men had to show steady vigilance.

Second, there would be turmoil in the Communist world.

Third, the great change in Soviet leadership would not stop the forces in eastern Europe which were working for greater independence.

Fourth, the United States must continue to prove that it was ready to get on with the work of peace.

The President disclosed a U.S. intelligence report that the detonation of the Chinese nuclear device last Friday took place at a test site near a lake called Lop Nor, in the Takla Makan desert of the remote central Asian province of Sinkiang.

He said that the building of that test site had been known to American intelligence for several years, and the rapid pace of work there gave a clear signal that a nuclear test was about to take place.

The President accused the

Chinese of carrying out their nuclear weapons programme "even as their economic plans collapsed and suffering of their people became enormous."

"No American should treat this matter lightly," he said. "This explosion remains a fact—sad and serious. We must not and we will not ignore it."

The President reaffirmed U. S. defence commitments in Asia and said that the "overwhelming" strength of the United States would be available to countries which required support against threat of nuclear blackmail.

He said that the lesson of Lop Nor was that nuclear weapons could spread.

"We must continue to work against it and we will", the President declared.

## Appeal Court Judges Meeting In Justice Ministry

KABUL, Oct. 19.—A meeting of judges belonging to provincial courts was held at the Ministry of Justice yesterday afternoon. Mr. Shamsuddin Majrooh, the Minister of Justice described at the meeting the role of the judiciary and the powers which have been conferred upon them under the new Constitution.

He urged them to discharge their duties with a completely open mind and with the cooperation of the security forces.

He also asked them to see that the judges of the lower courts in

## Iranian Artists Give Performance In Chilstoon Palace

KABUL, Oct. 19.—The Iranian artists team which had come to Kabul last week to attend the celebration of His Majesty the King's birthday anniversary gave a concert at Chilstoon Palace last night in the presence of Their Majesties the King and Queen.

Their Royal Highnesses Princes and other members of the Royal family, cabinet members and the Iranian Ambassador at the court of Kabul were also present.

In an address, the head of the Iranian artists' team expressed on his own behalf and on behalf of the team congratulation to His Majesty on his birthday celebration and expressed the delight of the team in attending the ceremonies held on the occasion.

In reply His Majesty the King expressed royal appreciation for the friendly visit of the group.

The artists left for home yesterday. They were seen off at the airport by Mr. Latifi, Chief of Pohanay Theatre, a representative of the Ministry of Press and Information, Afghan artists, the Iranian ambassador and officials of the Iranian Embassy in Kabul.

## Pakistani Officials Forced To Escape

KABUL, Oct. 19.—A report from Momand, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, says that a group of Pakistani officials led by the Assistant Political Agent of Shabkadar arrived in the area to carry out the government's interventionist scheme, but they were put to flight as a result of firing by nationalists of the Halimzai tribe.

their area upheld the principles of justice and equity and did their jobs impartially and well. This was the second meeting of judges in the Ministry of Justice.

## Pope Paul To Visit Bombay On "Missionary Tirp" In Nov.

VATICAN CITY, October, 19, (Reuter).—

**POPE** Paul is to make a "missionary" trip to Bombay to attend the International Eucharistic Congress opening there at the end of next month.

The 67-year-old Pontiff made the announcement in a speech at the canonisation ceremony of 22 African saints from Uganda in St. Peter's Basilica. Yesterday was the Catholic Church's "Mission Sunday."

It will be the longest journey ever made by a Pope, and the first time a Pontiff has travelled so far east. Last January the Pope on his first trip abroad, visited holy places in Israel and Jordan.

Pope Paul said he would pay "a very brief and simple" visit to the congress which is taking place between November 28 and December 6. In his announcement, he said: "yes, the Pope is becoming a missionary which means at witness, a shepherd, an apostle on the move."

He did not specify the exact dates of his journey, but a usually reliable source said he was likely to leave Rome by air on December 4 or 5 for Bombay.

In India he will for the first time make personal contact with the world of Hindus and the re-

ligions of the east. Certain quarters of the Roman Curia, the Church's central government, are believed to have looked with disfavour at the prospect of the Pope making such an unprecedented journey. More than once, authoritative Vatican sources have tried to discourage speculation that the Pope would go.

However, feeling that he had made the decision to make the journey, hardened recently with reports that a jet airliner was being prepared for such a flight.

Pope Paul made the announcement before the world's Roman Catholic bishops—here for the Vatican Council sessions—assembled in St. Peter's for the canonisation ceremony.

During mass, African Tom-Toms throbbed out as 50 Africans sang a passage from an oratorio written by a Ugandan composer, Joseph Kyanambidwa, in honour of the new saints.

The Ugandans are the first African Catholic laymen to be canonised.



A portrait of Her Royal Highness Princess Bilquis painted by Mr. Khair Mohammad teacher in Rabia Balkhy, being presented to Her Royal Highness yesterday.

## HRH Bilquis Confers Certificates To Girl Graduates

KABUL, Oct. 19.—Her Royal Highness Princess Bilquis conferred certificates to 100 graduates of the years 1961, 1962 and 1963 of Rabia Balkhy Girl's High School at a special ceremony held in the school yesterday afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses the Princess, the Minister and high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Education and Principals of certain girl's school were also present.

Mrs. Homaira, Principal of the School in an address of welcome gave a brief history of the school and mentioned the social changes, especially those affecting women in Afghanistan, which have occurred in the country.

Dr. Mohammad Anas, the Minister of Education in a speech after the distribution of certificates thanked Their Royal Highnesses the Princess and the Princes for coming to the ceremony and congratulated the graduates on their success.

The Minister of Education stated that important posts were now being given to women in the country, but that experience had shown that women could successfully and capably serve side by side with the men in various capacities.

He praised the work already done by women in different spheres of social life and promised them full cooperation on the part of the Ministry of Education.

Students of the School gave a music concert and a portrait of Her Royal Highness, painted by Mr. Khair Mohammad, art-teacher of the School was presented to Princess Bilquis.

KABUL, Oct. 19.—Mr. Aboud, Vice-President of the International Red Cross arrived in Kabul on the invitation of the Afghan Red Crescent Society yesterday. During his stay in Kabul he will study the activities of the society. He was received at the airport by Mr. Etmedi, the Administrative Vice-President, Mrs. Abubakr, Director of Publicity and Dr. Jamaluddin Jilani, Chief of the Health Dep-

## Afghan Students In USA Laud New Constitution

KABUL, Oct. 19.—Afghan students in the United States of America have in a letter congratulated His Majesty the King on the formulation, adoption and promulgation of the new Constitution of Afghanistan. They have described it in their letter as the greatest national and social document of the Afghan nation, which will go down in history as the day on which the era of change began in Afghanistan.

"We Afghans presently studying at different educational institutions here in the USA", the letter said "are physically far away from our beloved homeland, but our hearts and feelings are with our land and our people. This will ever remain, with a great hope that upon completion of our training, we can return and serve you and our people to the best of our ability."

In another letter, the students also congratulated Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousef and lauded the part played by him and his government in this regard.

They have wished the Prime Minister and his colleagues success in applying the provisions of the Constitution and have promised to cooperate in applying its principles when they return home.

## Ariana To Start Flight To Tashkent

KABUL, Oct. 19.—The Ariana Afghan Airlines will launch an air service between Kabul and Tashkent soon. A team of technicians of the company, had gone to Tashkent to survey landing facilities, returned to Kabul yesterday.

A member of the delegation said that studies made by the team were hopeful and that after the completion of studies, regular flights by Ariana Afghan Airlines planes to Tashkent will begin.

Department of the Afghan Red Crescent society.



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 19, 1964

## Hotels And Afghanistan

The idea of building a large and spacious hotel in Kabul through Afghan and foreign investment is an appealing one and we hope that this will be the beginning of a move to increase the number of hotels in this country and also improve the standards of present ones.

Tourism has come into Afghanistan for many years and although the Department of Tourism has done its best to cope with the increasing number of tourists flowing into this country, the fact is that there has to be overall planning by all departments concerned to prepare the country to handle all these travellers who are not only bringing with them the badly needed foreign currency for the country but also as ambassadors of goodwill, are fostering friendly relations between the people of Afghanistan and their own nations.

Hotels—good and comfortable hotels—are perhaps next to a paradise to a tourist who wants to tire himself out during the day time and yet have a comfortable night. Although here in Kabul there are several first class hotels, it is imperative that in the provinces as well, specially in touristic spots, new hotels should be built and the present hotels should be improved to furnish better facilities and service to their customers.

Hotel management in Afghanistan is generally the job of the Hotel Company. But the fact is that the company has to be very alert and sensitive to improve the service and facilities in hotels run by it.

The Department of Tourism has a special interest to see that our hotel facilities and service are according to the taste and expectation of tourists. Therefore it is only appropriate to give a voice to this department in the plans and activities of hotel management. It is perhaps the most authentic reference for our hotel management to say whether their customers are satisfied with what is offered.

We have devoted one editorial on this subject because we think it is that important for the country.

## A STUDY IN CIVILISATION

BY SHAFIE RAHEL

Civilisation, in a way, is industrialisation. Although industrialism is not more than three centuries old, still, it does not imply that no one was acquainted with it before that. In fact it has existed as a concept from time immemorial. This becomes obvious from the fact that from the earliest civilisations of mankind, some sort of uniform production—as a process, not in toto—has existed. These products were in most cases handmade.

Undoubtedly, industrialisation in its modern sense is large scale production of commodities and its distribution. But, as a matter of logic, large scale production can take place only if there is a large demand for it; or, in other words, great population.

If we take a statistical review for a comparative study of a certain goods produced in, for instance, Bakhdi civilisation, and establish a relative relation with population for that time, we will automatically understand that a kind of mass production has existed. In fact this mass production, which was based upon the necessary requirements for something more than bare existence, were common among all the civilisations at that time. Had there been a proper and quicker means of transportation and communication—which our common sense tells us that such a thing with that standard of civilisation could not have existed—probably we could have called that system of production which is considered primitive now, industrialisation.

There is no doubt that industry is something which is connected with machine. But let's not forget that man's mind and hand is always the best machine that could ever be chalked out. In this sense perhaps every man who was, for example, a handloom worker in one of the civilisations in the

past was a machine. And if the low population along with the lack of the means of transportation and communication at that time is considered, then he was a means for mass production.

Can there be a civilisation without industrialisation? Can we consider an isolated man, who has broken off with human community, a civilisation in itself? If the answer is in affirmative, then why do we have a pre-historic period, or a period which was nothing more than a state of nature and in which there was no civilisation?

It is here that the relation between industrialism and civilisation becomes of paramount importance. In a way civilisation is subjugated to production which is recording. Every product is a signboard in which the characteristics of a given civilisation are joyously engraved. The production of a civilisation speaks for itself, and is a sublimity of the bygone days.

Every civilisation begins with production, because people start producing things in order to wipe away their day-to-day necessities. It also has economic and financial importance. A man's income in any category of time is dependent upon his power to produce goods.

Production, in a way, is a source of danger to civilisation, because, it tends to gradually absorb patternism and singularism and establish a kind of uniformity.

It is here that the nature of our present civilisation and the future one becomes clear. Mass production, really speaking, is a power that is likely to abolish every conceivable trace of man's regionalism. In earlier days, as we see it now, civilisation was nothing more than the study of pro-

vinces. But now the tables are turned and civilisation is more of a wide and comprehensive picture than the mere study of racial and nationalistic tendencies.

The nature of future civilisation is a matter of controversy. On the one hand no one can reassuredly predict its survival. On the other, those who believe in its survival, know that one day our civilisation will become so uniform that actually we will have no need for the use of such a term. If such a thing really happens, then civilisation will be the same as a way of life. In this connection it is noteworthy to mention that the existence of backward countries in the world serves the duty of contrast and comparison between nations and areas and civilisations. This helps to keep not only one superior to the other, but also a standard for variation among the nations of the world.

It is said that either a nation should have some distinct civilisation or none if it is to be interesting. A friend during a friendly chat told me that neither a "mud" civilisation nor a "grass" civilisation is good. What he implied was that a country that has had no outstanding system of civilisation is good. I think that a country which has been playground for so many cultures is indeed a typical case which by this very virtue has some uniqueness of its own.

Most probably the distinct features of a future civilisation will be the levelling of eastern and western conceptions of it; the abolition of groupism and localism; the adaption of a way of life rather than consciousness of a civilisation; the emergence of a single ideology which may be a mixture of the two which we have now; and, finally, a binding force for internationalism.

Nevertheless he thinks that international rights and obligations of warring and non-aligned nations have, relatively speaking, been of recent development.

Defining the concept of non-alignment Bibkershak writes "Non-aligned nations are those which neither take sides with the warring powers nor enter into a pact with them." He holds that helping one side means damaging the other.

The German writer, Mr. Watle, in his famous work entitled "Individual Rights" in defining the concept of non-alignment says that "non-alignment is a state of non-disposition towards war", adding that during wartime the non-aligned nations, co-operate with neither side and are friendly with both sides. In these definitions, said, the article, there are, in principle, some disputable points. The article then discussed the historical development of the concept of non-alignment and the different meaning given to this concept by various nations during war times.

Yesterday the daily *Islah* carried a leading article commenting on the victory of the Labour Party in Britain's general election.

KADAR PRAISES SERVICES RENDERED BY N. KHRUSHCHOV

BUDAPEST, Oct. 19. (AP)—Hungarian Premier and Communist Party Chief János Kadar Sunday praised replaced Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchov for his "outstanding merits in the fight against Stalinist personality cult and in the maintenance of world peace".

At the 22nd congress of the CPSU (1961) he was elected member of the Central Committee of the Party, and at the plenary meeting of the Central Committee—member of the Presidium of the Central Committee. Since June 1963 Brezhnev has been Secretary of the Central Committee. Last summer Leonid Brezhnev was re-

## PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday the daily *Anis* carried a letter to the editor by M.M. Karim. Now, said the letter, that the new constitution is being enforced it is hoped that the affairs of the nation will be carried out strictly in accordance with law and regulations so that with the implementation of the provisions of the law, justice, being desired by all, will be brought about in the country.

The best way of orientating the people with laws and regulations is to publish all laws and put them at the disposal of people at large. Publishing laws and regulations and bringing them into public notice will help people to know their rights and duties and the affairs of the country will be performed smoothly.

To meet this purpose, said the letter, the National Assembly should publish all the laws passed by the house and bind them together. The copies of these collections should be sold at a low price to all public employees and moreover, they should be made available in book stores and sent to all provinces and other administrative units to be put at the disposal of dignitaries, chieftains and those who can read and write. This move will help people become law-minded and the deviated and spoiled government officials will no longer find the opportunity to deceive people.

The same issue of *Anis* carried an article by Mohammad Ibrahim Safa under the headline "Non-alignment," discussing the legal aspects of the concept. Quoting Professor Lawrence, said the article, one of writers on international law writes, "In ancient times the nations had no word for non-alignment." Quoting another professor, he also has said that since the concept of international law did not exist in ancient times, we could not therefore expect that non-alignment existed as a legal institution among ancient nations. Professor Lawrence also writes that ancient Greeks and Romans had formulated, special regulations in their naval laws for non-aligned nations.

Nevertheless he thinks that international rights and obligations of warring and non-aligned nations have, relatively speaking, been of recent development.

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## Radio Afghanistan Programme

## MONDAY

**I. English Programme:**  
3.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15225 kcs=  
19m band.  
**II. English Programme:**  
3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 115125 kcs=  
19m band.  
**Urdu Programme:**  
6.00-6.30 p.m. AST 4775 kcs=  
62m band.  
**III. English Programme:**  
6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4775 kcs=  
62m band.  
**Russian Programme:**  
10.30-11.30 p.m. AST 4775 kcs=  
62m band.  
**Arabic Programme:**  
11.00-11.30 p.m. AST 11735 kcs=  
25m band.  
**French Programme:**  
11.30-12.00 midnight 15225 kcs=  
19m band.  
**German Programme:**  
10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 15225 kcs=  
25m band.

The Programmes include news, commentaries, interviews, topical and historical reports and music.

**Western Music**  
Sunday, 9.00-9.55 p.m. classical and light programmes. Friday 1.00-1.45 p.m. light programme. Tuesday 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes. Thursday, 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes.

## Air Services

## TUESDAY

**ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES**  
Kandahar-Kabul  
Arrival-0915  
Mazar-Kabul  
Arrival-1040  
Kunduz-Kabul Arrival-1015  
Khost-Kabul  
Arrival 1530  
Kabul, Mazar,  
Departure-0730  
Kabul-Kunduz  
Departure-0800

Kabul-Kandahar-Karachi.  
Departure-1100  
Kabul-Tehran.  
Damascus-Beirut  
Departure-1130  
Kabul-Khost.  
Departure-1300

**P I A**  
Peshawar-Kabul  
Arrival-1105  
Kabul-Peshawar  
Departure-1145

## Important Telephones

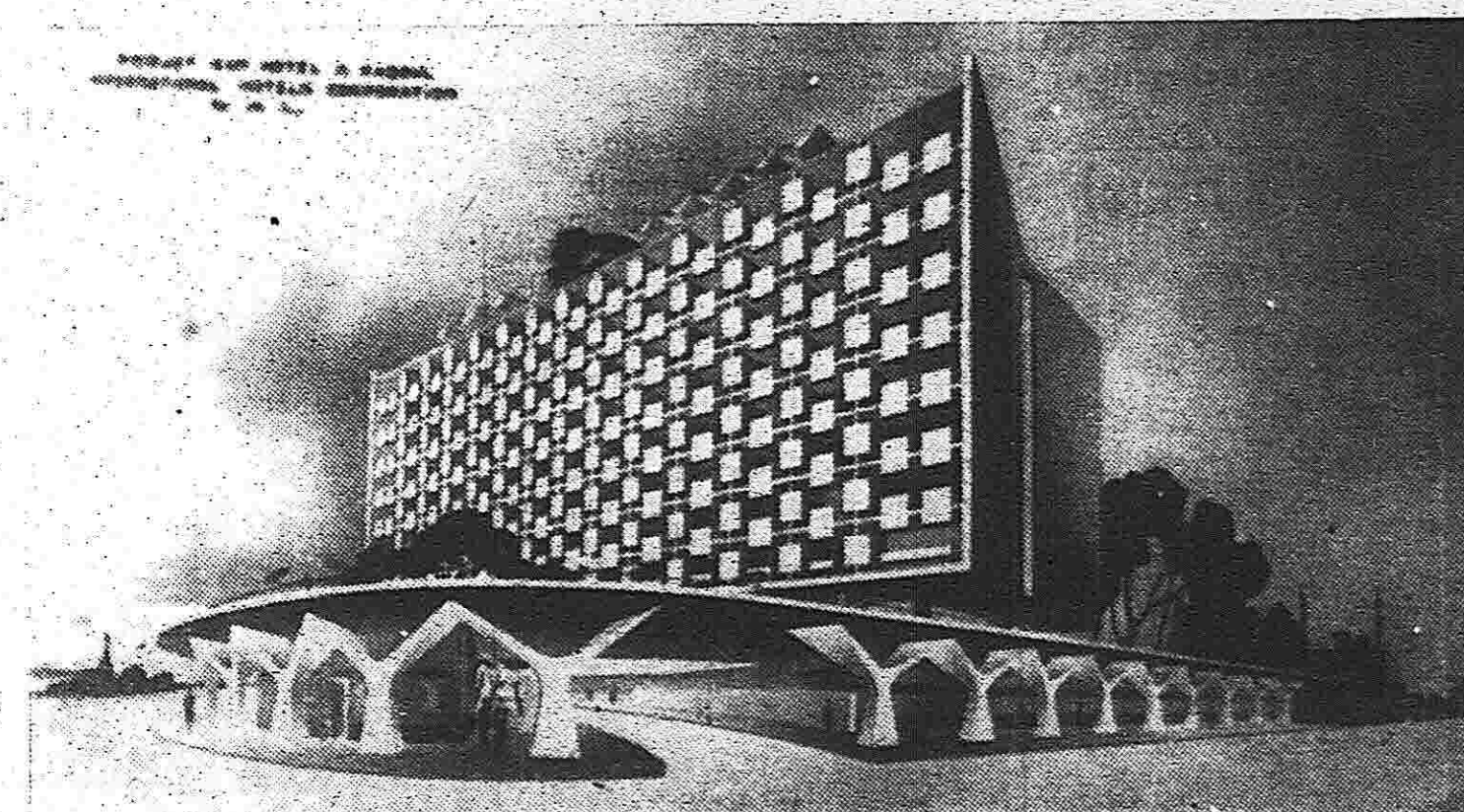
Fire Brigade 2121-20123  
Police 20607-21122  
Traffic 20189-24041  
Airline Booking Office

Radio Afghanistan 24731-24732  
New Clinic 20452  
24272  
24275  
D'Afghanistan Bank 20045  
Bakhtar News Agency 20413  
Afghan National Bank 21771  
Airport 22318  
Radio Afghanistan 20452  
Bakhtar Phone No. 22619

## Pharmacies

Lugman Phone No. 24174  
Shakari Phone No. 24470  
Rona Phone No. 20537  
Sarwary Phone No. 22871

## Proposed International Hotel For Afghanistan



This is a picture of the new International hotel project submitted to the government by the Lebanese delegation on behalf of the international hotel company of Beirut, Lebanon.

The delegation, composed of

Mr. Shafic Cotan of the Contracting and Trading Company C.A.T. Mr. William Sednaoui the Architect, and Mr. Roger Cachard the Decorator, arrived here last week from Beirut at the invitation of the

government Tourist Bureau. The hotel will have ten floors, 240 rooms and several reception facilities. The project is now under consideration by the government.

## Premier's Cairo Speech:

## World Cannot Be Divided Between Rich And Poor And Gap Should Be Closed

## PART IV

Among the most important questions with which the developing countries are faced are their staggering economic and social problems. It is a fact of current importance, that unless the political emancipation, which we have witnessed in the last two decades is coupled with, and strengthened by social and economic progress, the freedom that has been achieved will lose its real meaning and the peace of the world will be frustrated.

## RICH AND POOR

The world cannot be left divided between rich and poor, healthy and sick, happy and miserable. Economic emancipation is as vital as the political independence of nations. The preamble of the United Nations Charter emphasises the determination of the peoples of the United Nations to promote social progress and better standards of living together with a larger degree of freedom.

The time is past, that the developing countries of the world, were forced to be looked-upon, as sources of raw products only. Every free nation is entitled to conduct its economic life, in the way most suitable to its own development, in a progressing world of justice and equality, in the interest of all mankind. The right of nations to sovereignty over their natural resources, should be given an expressed support by the conference.

The countries belonging to economic groupings, should consider undertaking measures, in order to ensure the interest of those developing countries which are not included in their groupings. There is no doubt that the United Nations and specialised agencies, as well as the industrial nations, are rendering a substantial assistance to the developing countries, but the total amount of aid cannot be compared with the needs of the developing countries, who are struggling with shortages of capital, shortages of technical personnel, deterioration of the terms of trade, and decline in the prices of primary products.

**GENEVA CONFERENCE**  
One of the important results of the Belgrade conference of 1961, was the Geneva conference on

Trade and Development, which was convened to consider the problems facing the developing countries, which constitute three quarters of mankind.

The results of the conference have been instructive, and both the developed and the developing nations, now, have a clearer understanding of each other's trade and economic problems. An important outcome of the conference, was the emergence of close and unselfish co-operation, among the developing nations. The unity of these countries, unknown in any previous international conference, represented a unanimity of purpose, based on the similarity of their economic problems and a common desire to find solutions. The declaration which was proclaimed both last year in New York and this year in Geneva, emphasised the common needs of all the developing countries, and we hope that representatives of the seventy-seven countries, in the newly established Board of Trade Institutions, will continue their future progress and achieve economic growth, comparable to the progress of the industrialised countries. They should clearly explain to the developed countries, that by expanding their trade and earning more foreign exchange, larger and healthier markets for the products of developed countries will be created.

According to the Congolese Premier, the three leaders met after the Cairo "summit" conference of non-aligned states, from which Tshombe was barred.

Tshombe charged that the three leaders had decided to send a large group of assassins across the Congo River from the neighbouring Congo (Brazzaville) Republic to the Congo (Kinshasa) Republic. Tshombe was speaking at Leopoldville's football stadium. He returned from Cairo last Tuesday.

All UAR and Algerian citizens must leave the Congo as soon as possible," Tshombe thundered.

But, Tshombe added, United Arab Republic and Algerian nationals who came here under the auspices of international organisations like the United Nations would be accepted.

More than 100 UAR teachers work in the Congo, brought here as part of United Nations' technical assistance.

Finland gained a gold medal when Yaino Markkanen, 35, won the free pistol shooting with 560 points, equalling the Olympic record.

(Contd. on page 4)

## News Of Olympic Games In Tokyo

TOKYO, Oct. 19. (Reuter)—The U.S. and Britain brought off major upsets in the Olympic stadium Sunday. Bob Schul, 27-year-old American student, scored a shock win in the 5,000 metres and unfancied Lynn Davies beat the world record-holding long jumpers to gain Britain her first gold in men's field events.

The 18-year-old swimming ace Don Schollander won his fourth gold medal when he anchored the U.S. squad in the world record-shattering 4 x 200 metres free style relay win.

Schollander sped the squad home in 7 mins. 32.1 secs. nearly nine seconds faster than the previous world mark of 8:01.8.

In all American swimmers and divers won 16 gold medals, ten silver and eleven bronze. One event escaped them Sunday the 200 metres butterfly, won by Australian student Kevin Berry in world record time.

Davies jumped magnificently in pouring rain to outstrip America's Boston and Soviet's Ter-Ovanesyan, who had dominated the long jump in recent years.

His fifth jump was the winning one—a leap of 26 feet 5-1/2 inches and a British Commonwealth record.

Boston and Soviet's Ter-Ovanesyan, 4 feet 4 inches and the Soviet Union the bronze with 26 feet 2-1/2 inches.

Schul put in a tremendous finish to snatch the 5,000 metres. From Germany's Harald Norpeth.

Another American, Bill Dellinger, pipped the spent French favourite Michel Jazy for the bronze as they crossed the line. The winner's time on the slow track was 13 mins. 48.8 secs. Norpeth did 13:49.6 and Dellinger and Jazy were both timed in 13:49.8.

The Americans also won the 110 metres hurdles, with 26-year-old Hayes Jones beating his compatriot Blaine Lindgren and Soviet Union's Anatoly Mikhailov in a desperate finish.

Jones clocked 13.6 secs. and silver medalist Lindgren and bronze winner Mikhailov both finished in 13.7 secs.

Abdon Parnich, 31-year-old Italian, won the gruelling 50 kilometres walk from Britain's Paul Nihill.

Parnich, clocking 4 hours 11 mins. 12.4 secs. beat his previous world's best performance of 4:10:24. Ingvar Pettersson of Sweden took the bronze.

In the hammer the U.S. world record-holder Hal Connolly failed to gain a medal. The Soviet Union, Romuald Klim, took the gold with 69.75 metres. Gilya Zisvitsky of Hungary the silver with 69.09 metres and Germany's Uwe Beyer the bronze with 68.09 metres.

Connolly's 66.65 metres won him sixth place.

The first three all beat the Olympic record set by Zisvitsky Saturday.

"Ginny" Duenkel, 17-year-old American student, overhauled world record-holder Marilyn Ramenofsky, her teammate whom many considered unbeatable, to win the women's 400 metres free style. Her time of 4 mins. 43.3 secs. was an Olympic record.

The U.S. swim girls, Kathy Ferguson, Sharon Stouder, Cynthia Goyette and Kathy Ellis, all teenagers, held off a late challenge from Holland to win the medley relay in the world record time of 4 mins. 33.9 secs.

Hungary, the favourites, won the waterpolo gold medal, but only by one-tenth of goal on goal average over silver medalists Yugoslavia.

Finland gained a gold medal when Yaino Markkanen, 35, won the free pistol shooting with 560 points, equalling the Olympic record.

(Contd. on page 4)



## Medals And Points So Far Won In Olympic Games

TOKYO, Oct. 19, (Reuter).—Standings in the unofficial Olympics medals table at the end of the eight days programme was as follows:

	gold	silver	bronze
United States	29	20	19
Soviet Union	13	10	17
Hungary	5	5	3
Australia	5	2	6
Japan	4	0	5
Britain	3	8	0
Poland	3	2	4
Germany	2	12	6
Italy	2	5	2
Bulgaria	2	2	1
Czechoslovakia	2	1	2
Belgium	2	0	0
Finland	2	0	0
Rumania	2	0	0
Holland	1	3	3
Turkey	1	3	1
Canada	1	1	1
Denmark	1	0	1
New Zealand	1	0	0
France	0	3	3
Cuba	0	1	0
South Korea	0	1	0
Tunisia	0	1	0
Yugoslavia	0	1	0
Iran	0	0	2
Sweden	0	0	2
Kenya	0	0	1
Switzerland	0	0	1
Trinidad	0	0	1

Unofficial points table based on seven points for first place, five for second, four for third, three for fourth, two for fifth and one for sixth place:

United States	445 5/6
Soviet Union	263 1/3
Germany	139
Hungary	93 1/2
Australia	93
Britain	85
Japan	81 1/2
Italy	68
Holland	63
France	45
Czechoslovakia	37
Bulgaria	32
Canada	32
Rumania	31
Turkey	31
Finland	20
Sweden	19
Iran	17
South Korea	14 1/3
Belgium	14
Denmark	13
Switzerland	13
New Zealand	10
Yugoslavia	10
Cuba	7
Argentina	6
Kenya	6
Tunisia	5
Austria	4
Trinidad	4
Brazil	3
Ethiopia	3
India	3
Jamaica	3
Mexico	3
Nigeria	3
Portugal	3
Afghanistan	2
Chile	1
Peru	1
Spain	1
United Arab Republic	1
Ivory Coast	1 (half)

## Olympic Games

(Contd. from page 3)

Hungary, the United Arab Republic, Germany and Czechoslovakia were left to battle for the football title.

Italy led last night in the three-day equestrian team event, with only the show jumping to come today Germany lay second and the U.S. third.

Soviet boxers piled up three more victories last night to maintain their team's unbeaten record.

## Hoover, Former U.S. President Suffers Stomach Hemorrhage

NEW YORK, October 19, (AP).—

FORMER President Herbert C. Hoover suffered a "sudden and massive hemorrhage" of the stomach and intestines early Sunday.

## Ayub, Miss Jinnah Attack Each Other's Policies

KARACHI, Oct. 19, (Reuter).—President Ayub Khan and his aged rival Miss Fatimah Jinnah campaigned across different parts of Pakistan yesterday, each drawing great welcoming crowds.

Miss Jinnah, white-haired and frail, continued her strikingly successful tour of East Pakistan, receiving a big welcome in the Jute-Mill town of Khulna, despite the rain.

President Ayub spoke to large crowds at centres on his 175 mile drive from the interim capital of Rawalpindi to Lahore.

President Ayub said his strongly presidential system must be returned in the elections next March for the sake of keeping the country together against external and internal problems.

Miss Jinnah said the system was dictatorial and corrupt and she would change it if elected.

The immediate campaign is for the election of 80,000 "basic democrats" in the country in November who will elect the President and the national and provincial assemblies.

Miss Jinnah flew to Khulna from the sea port city of Chittagong where she arrived yesterday 21 hours behind scheduled after a 300-mile train trip.

Her train was repeatedly stopped by crowds on the track wanting to see and hear the sister of Mohammed Ali Jinnah, the late founder of Pakistan.

Yesterday in a 37-mile car journey from the airport to Khulna she halted to speak at several wayside gatherings.

Lieutenant-General Azam Khan, once the right-hand man of President Ayub and his very popular governor of East Pakistan, has been accompanying Miss Jinnah and receiving loud acclaim.

Miss Jinnah said at Khulna she was seeking to restore the people's sovereignty, press freedom and the powers of the judiciary.

She wanted an end to "rampant" corruption and "repression" of the people under the present regime.

## German Technicians In Kabul To Extend Telephone Lines

KABUL, Oct. 19.—Three groups of German experts have arrived in Kabul to help the Ministry of Communications in extending telephone lines.

The groups consist of 4 experts and are equipped with 10 motor vehicles carrying tools and implements needed for extending telephone lines.

An official of the Ministry of Communications said that the technicians have been sent on the expenses of the government of the Federal Republic of Germany to Afghanistan for two years to help the Ministry extend the Channel system.

Three additional groups, he said, including 3 experts and 12 motor vehicles will come next year.

These too, will help in developing channel-system communication and training Afghan personnel. He added that a German automobile engineer has also been brought to Kabul for a shorter period to help the Ministry in setting up an automotive-repair workshop.

It was his third attack of internal bleeding in 10 months and left him in critical condition.

A medical team gave blood transfusions to the 90-year-old 31st former President of the United States in the Waldorf Astoria Towers Hotel suite where he has lived for many years.

Two nurses were with him when the bleeding occurred during the night, a spokesman said.

The first word that the ailing elder statesman had taken a turn for the worse came in a medical bulletin from his personal physician.

It said: "Former President Herbert Hoover has suffered sudden and massive hemorrhage from the upper gastrointestinal tract. The blood is being replaced by transfusions."

"His condition is critical but he has thus far withstood the increased demand upon his heart and muscular system remarkably well for a person in his 91st year."

Shortly after the announcement, Hoover's youngest son, Allan, arrived and entered his father's room.

The former President's other son, Herbert Jr., was out of the city.

Hoover's wife of 45 years, the former Lou Henry, died Jan. 7, 1944 of a heart attack.

In August, 1962, Hoover underwent a surgery to remove an abdominal cancer. He suffered anemia and intestinal bleeding in June, 1963, and kidney hemorrhage and a respiratory infection last February.

Hoover passed his 90th birthday last August 10 in the suite he termed his "comfortable monastiquipped, 'too old'."

Only one U.S. President has lived longer than Hoover—John Adams, who died about four months before his 91st birthday.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, Oct. 19.—A telegraphic message has been sent on behalf of Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister to Mr. Harold Wilson congratulating him on his appointment as Prime Minister of Britain.

KABUL, Oct. 29.—The Afghan delegate to the seminar on Rural Cooperatives held in the Federal Republic of Germany, presented at the seminar a report of the present and future programme of agricultural cooperatives in Afghanistan.

Mr. Mohammad Hakim, Director of Social Services in the Ministry of Agriculture, who attended the seminar, returned home yesterday.

He said that a detailed report in this regard was given to the seminar. The one-month long seminar in the German Federal Republic was attended by delegates from 10 Asian and African developing countries.

KABUL, Oct. 19.—Meetings to celebrate the Red Crescent Week were held at Nedjat High School, Ansary Middle School, the Afghan Institute of Technology, Mahjooba Heravi Girl's School, and the Correspondence School etc. yesterday.

Teacher and students read essays on the role and work of the Red Crescent in society and the work done by the Afghan Red Crescent in recent years. Music concerts were held, educational dramas were staged and movie-films were shown at these meetings.

KABUL, Oct. 19.—The members of the Afghan trade mission returned to Kabul yesterday after surveying export markets in the United States of America and London.

The mission, which had gone on a tour of survey of export markets for Afghan goods visited the New York, Chicago and London markets with the help of USAID. A member of the delegation said at the airport that they also attended a karakul skin auction on September 24th in London.

He said that prices at the auction were good and grey Afghan karakul skins received favourable notice.

## Bandits Try To Hijack Plane Inside USSR

MOSCOW, Oct. 19, (Reuter).—Two Soviet pilots were seriously injured when bandits tried to hijack their small biplane on a flight from Kishinev to Izmail, in Moldavia, southwest of USSR, the newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda reported Sunday.

The newspaper said the pilot, captain Anatoly Shevelev, and the co-pilot, Vladimir Baidetsky, suffered seven bullet wounds and four knife wounds, one knife thrust just missing Shevelev's heart.

Despite their wounds they managed to land their plane safely and were rushed to hospital, where they are now recovering, the newspaper said.

Shortly after take-off a middle-aged man in a crumpled sailor's duffel coat came up to the cabin and pointed a pistol at captain Shevelev, it said. Behind him was a close-cropped youth carrying butcher's knife.

The man ordered the pilots to set course for the Black Sea, the report said, but in fact they headed for Kishinev Airport and cut the fuel supply when over the landing-strip.

At this point the bandits attacked them with knife and pistol, the report said.

The newspaper did not say what happened to the hijackers, and gave no details about them except to describe the man as a "dangerous recidivist", nor did it give the date of the incident.

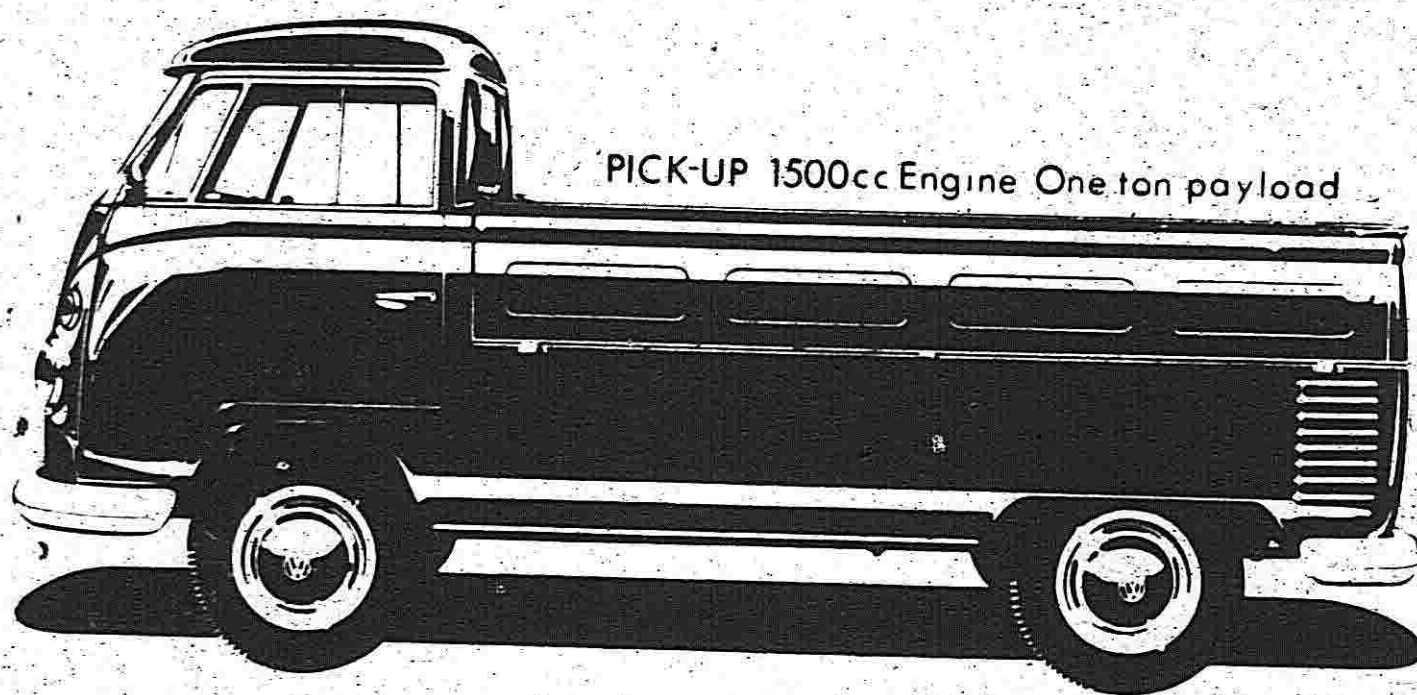
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